



# International Journal of Nursing and Healthcare Research

Journal home page: [www.ijnhr.com](http://www.ijnhr.com)

<https://doi.org/10.36673/IJNHR.2026.v10.i01.A01>



## A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF WORM INFESTATIONS AMONG NURSING STUDENTS RESIDING IN PAYING GUEST ACCOMMODATIONS AT BANGALORE WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP A SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** In today's world, eating out has become the preferred choice rather than the exception. We all love trying out new food joints and tingle our taste buds with various cuisines but it is important to note that eating out comes with its share of risks and ailments. One of the most common effects is worm infestation in nursing students, especially in paying guest. Also, being a developing nation with its share of illiteracy, hygiene is not given much priority by chefs and food handlers. The main form of transmission is through faeco-oral route. Other modes are through sexual contact and also carriers like flies, cockroaches and rodents. Common worms that humans are susceptible to include roundworm, hookworm, tapeworm and threadworm. **Objectives of the study:** To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention and management of worm infestations among nursing students residing in paying guest accommodations. To find out the association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables such as age, year of study, type of accommodation and previous knowledge regarding worm infestations. To develop a self-instructional module on prevention and management of worm infestations for nursing students based on the findings of the study. **Materials and Methods:** A conceptual framework is a theoretical approach to the study the problems that are scientifically based and emphasize the selection, arrangement and classification of its concepts. A conceptual model or conceptual frame work broadly explains phenomena of interest, expresses assumption and reflects a philosophical stance. A descriptive survey approach by using non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted to collect the data. Structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to 60 nursing students who are residing at paying guest, Nelamangala, Bangalore. **Results:** The mean knowledge score was 40.5% and SD 7.03. The highest mean knowledge score is related to management of Worm Infestations (44.5%), whereas, the lowest mean knowledge score is related to Risk factors, causes and transmission of Worm Infestations (36%). The aspect wise mean knowledge score ranged between 30% to 44.5%. The result shows that 60% nursing students possess inadequate knowledge, 25% nursing students possess moderately adequate knowledge and 15% nursing students possess adequate knowledge regarding the Worm Infestations and its prevention. **Conclusion:** There was significant relationship found between the demographic variables such as age, family history of Worm Infestations and knowledge of nursing students but there was no significant relationship found between the demographic variables such as educational status, family monthly income, gender, Source of information and knowledge level of adults.

### KEYWORDS

Nursing students, Knowledge regarding prevention and Self-instructional module.

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### INTRODUCTION

Good Health is the pre requisite for good quality of life, "Adding life to years" -WHO (2007).

Most individual with the intestinal worm infestation are asymptomatic Acute infection may present as

epigastric pain periumbilical pain or diarrhea. Larva penetration may cause maculopapular dermatitis at the site. Perianal pruritis is seen in children with enterovirus vermicularis Infestation Migration of larvae to lung produces transient pneumonitis symptoms, Chronic worm infestation is associated with iron deficiency anemia, weakness and lassitude. Heavy and chronic infection of trichuris with the co-infection of Entamoeba can cause dysentery and resemble hook worm disease, acute appendicitis or amoebic dysentery. Children may sure irritability, failure to thrive, precipitation of PEM along with intermittent diarrhea and pot belly. intestinal paracytism is a priority health problem. Since worm infestation is seldom the direct cause of death, they tend to be regarded as relatively unimportant. Worm infestation is probably more significant than specific vitamin and mineral deficiencies in developing countries in India the problem is likely to be more common because of bad hygiene, poor awareness, illiteracy, misbeliefs, poverty and variety of allied factors.

### **NEED FOR THE STUDY**

“Health is not everything but everything else is nothing without health” -Ruth Carlisle.

Most animals. Including humans can be infested with parasitic worms that derive all their nutrients from their hosts. Most of these worms live in the intestine for atleast part of their life cycle. In many cases worm infestations are long-term diseases that produce few symptoms in their early stages. various types of the family of worms known as round worms can invest womens. Most effects only people in the developing world. However some round worms such as thread worm. Commonly effect people in developed countries. Investations in humans that are caused by other types of worms known as flatworms which include tapeworms and flukes. It is possible to acquire a tropical worm investations abroad not to experience symptoms until some months later. If you become ill after visiting the tropics, you should visit a doctor familiar with a tropical disease.

### **Statement of the problem**

“A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Management of Worm

Infestations among Nursing Students Residing in Paying Guest Accommodations at Bangalore with a View to Develop a Self-Instructional Module”.

### **Objectives**

To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention and management of worm infestations among nursing students residing in paying guest accommodations.

To find out the association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables such as age, year of study, type of accommodation, and previous knowledge regarding worm infestations.

To develop a self-instructional module on prevention and management of worm infestations for nursing students based on the findings of the study.

### **Hypothesis**

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There will be significant association between the knowledge of adults regarding prevention and management of worm infestation with their selected demographic variables.

### **Variables**

Variables are any entity that can take on different values.

### **Dependent Variable**

The dependent variable is the variable the researcher is interested in understanding, explaining or predicting. In the present study it refers to the Nursing students knowledge regarding Prevention and management of worm infestation.

### **Extraneous variable**

Age, Gender, Educational status, Sources of information.

### **Assumptions**

Nursing Students may have adequate knowledge regarding prevention and management of worm infestation

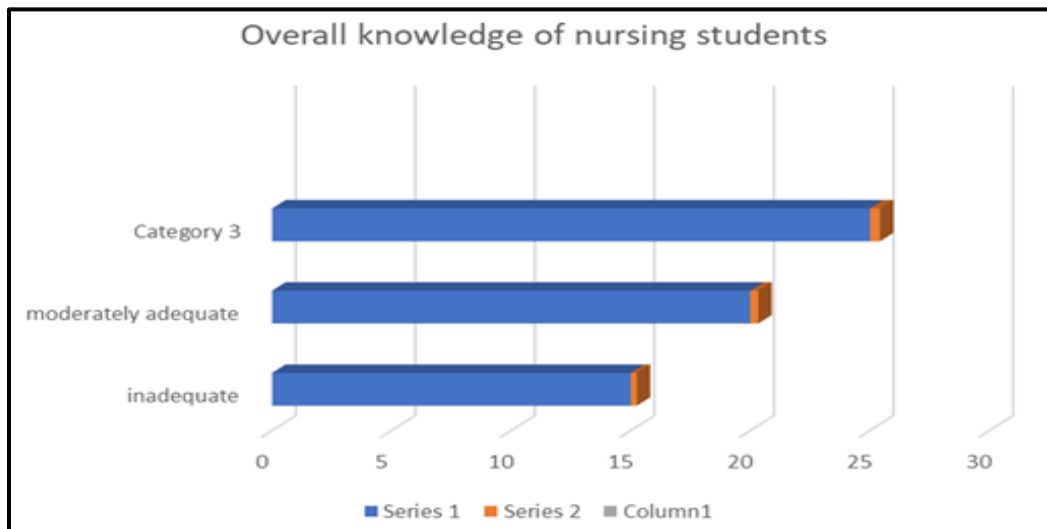
Nursing students demographic characteristic may have association with their knowledge regarding prevention and management of worm infestation.

Self-Instructional Module on prevention and management of worm infestation may improve the Nursing students' knowledge regarding prevention and management of worm infestations

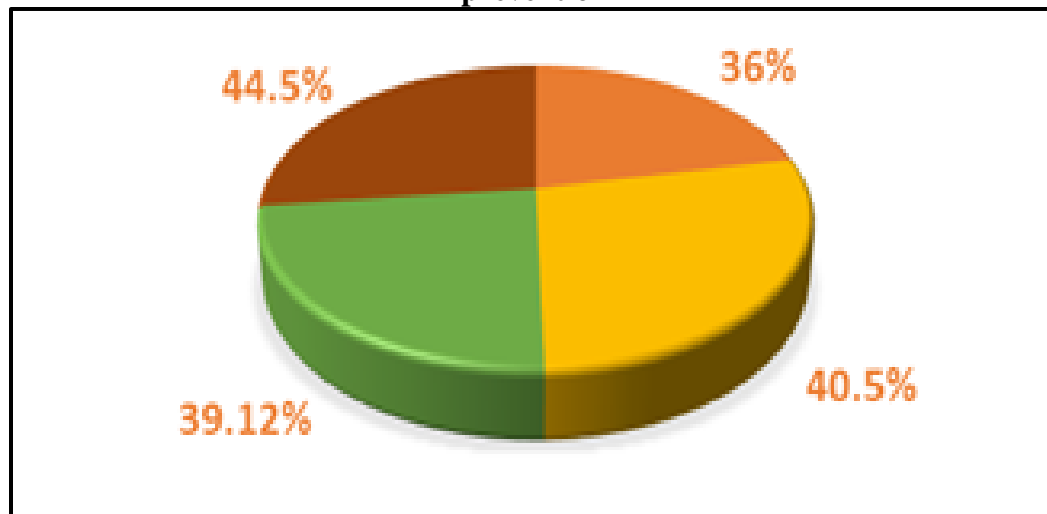


**Table No.1: Over all Knowledge of nursing students regarding worm infestation and their prevention**  
N=60

S.No	Overall Knowledge	Number	Percentage
1	Inadequate (<50%)	15	25%
2	Moderately adequate (50-75%)	20	33%
3	Adequate (>75%)	25	42%
4	Combined	60	100%



**Figure No.1: Overall knowledge of nursing students regarding worm infestation and their and prevention**



**Figure No.2: Overall knowledge Percentage of nursing students**

### CONCLUSION

In the present study the investigator intended to assess the knowledge of nursing students regarding the Worm infestation in nursing students and its prevention.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to express their sincere gratitude to Harsha College of Nursing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India for providing the necessary facilities to carry out this research work.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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**Please cite this article in press as:** Ayilya A S, et al. A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of worm infestations among nursing students residing in paying guest accommodations at Bangalore with a view to develop a self-instructional module, *International Journal of Nursing and Healthcare Research*, 10(1), 2026, 1-5.